

carried by a vote of six to five, and Mr. Field then left to attend to his duties in the Supreme Court. In his absence the Hon. John A. Kingdard acted as temporary Chairman, who, when the vote was called for presently, instead of answering in the negative in accordance with the decision of the Commissioners only a few moments before, declared that New-York was divided. Why some of the other members who were in the actual majority did not at once object to this decision, we do not know. It is evident, however, that Mr. Field is entirely blameless, wherever the blame may lie, and that the compromise measure was, after all, only got through the Convention by an accident.

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Councilmen last evening decreased the tax levy from the Aldermen's figures \$74,000. The appropriations augmented by them were, real estate for Fire Department, \$31,000; reception of the Prince of Wales, \$4,403, and \$1,561 for increased salaries in the Street Department. It appears the Street Commissioner employed Abraham D. Carlock and Patrick McGuinness to do about \$15,000 worth of work on Essex Market, while they drew pay as Inspectors of Wharves and Incumbrances at \$2.50 a day each, at the same time. Both Boards protested against the Legislature giving the Long Island Railroad Company exclusive use of all docks, piers, and bulkheads now owned or occupied by it at Hunter's Point, and also of all docks and piers which it may purchase or lease in this city. As the Company is about to remove its terminus from South Brooklyn to Hunter's Point, and establish itself anew in this city, a permanent location is eminently desirable. But the "Ring" are resolved, if possible, to make the Company pay them handsomely for these privileges. This protest, therefore, commends the measure now before the Legislature to honest men. Our gentle hint to Mr. Boole in regard to that barefaced pier speculation, by which somebody was going to make a snug \$5,000, has evidently bothered him. Last night, he put through an amendment to the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing Pier No. 52, North River, at a cost not to exceed \$9,000, that it be done by contract, said contract and proposals to be referred to the Common Council. Of course Mr. Boole's Superintendent of Wharves, Piers, and Slips will not now so arrange this contract as to make sure of its failure to some friend of his patron. On Monday night, in the Council Board, the Street Commissioner's report of the amount drawn for stationery last year by each member of the Common Council was handed in, and our reporter attempted to copy it, but it was snatched away by a clerk, and all attempts to get a sight of it since have been unavailing, the Street Commissioner having no copy, and the clerks of the Councilmen being unable to find it—so they say. Last night the Committee having the subject in charge asked to be discharged, and, pending a motion to print the report, the Board adjourned. There are evidently some rich developments made in this document; hence the solicitude with which it is kept from the public.

**HOOPS.**  
We are glad to see, in these latter and evil days, that the Church is addressing herself to the retrenching some of the redundancies and extravagances of the age. That such trifles as Slavery should remain unconsidered is no more than we should expect from the discretion and prudence which our Zion hath ever mingled with her zeal against popular and profitable sins. And yet, such is the hardness of the unregenerate heart, the Slaveholders make the preaching of our ministers and the action of our churches main canes of their dishonoring us and turning us adrift to shift for ourselves! It was in vain that the whole Northland reeked with bonanzas to the Fugitive Slave Law, that Dr. Lord confounded most Socratically all the Sophists that questioned the identity of Slavery and Christianity, that Dr. Adams went down and spied out the fatness of the Southside, and lifted up his voice and testified thereunto, that the Episcopal Convention of this Diocese refused to blame the slave-trade, that Dr. Vinton and Dr. Van Dyke have just borne pulpits-witness to the divinity of Slavery—it has been all in vain, and we are all of us, these godly men included, turned out into the cold to perish from the withdrawal of the crumbs which fell from our Southern masters' tables!

It is a refreshment to our spirits to know, while pining under this interdict, that there are ecclesies which are incurring the just censures of the churches. We saw in a Western journal the other day that at a camp-meeting recently held near West Union, Montgomery County, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord. And we remember two or three years ago that a Western Conference, very likely this very one, passed resolutions that "the wearing of hoops by females is inconsistent with a truly Christian character, and is by some considered as indecent, and that therefore we, as a Quarterly Conference, disapprove of the wearing of hoops by our female members." We are concerned to think that this pastoral and fraternal warning cannot have been duly heeded by the sisters of the communion, and that therefore they have been cut off from the consolations of religion and delivered over to be buffeted by Bishop Russell.

While we admire the intrepidity of this new Hildebrand or St. Dominic that has thus dared to fulminate the thunders of the church at these growing enormities, we cannot venture to encourage him to hope for immediate success in his crusade against crinoline. The fairer half of the race have in all time been more than a match for their spiritual pastors and masters when they have undertaken to disarm them of any of their equipments for the destruction of mankind. It is written, indeed, that John Cotton, in 1650, preached with such effect against vails at Salem, one Sunday morning, that in the after-part of the day there was not a shred of one to be seen. But that this was an exceptional case of Faith triumphing over Fashion, is shown by the subsequent legislation of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay forbidding, under penalty of forfeiture, the wearing of "gold and silver laces, girdles, or hat-bands, and embroidered caps, immoderate great vails, and immoderate deep sleeves." And the lamentations of the godly divines of that century over the excesses of female apparel, prove that the united force of church and state were unequal to repress them. And we now have the alarming intelligence that more than seventy tons of crinoline steel is man-

ufactured weekly in the Sheffield alone, employing more than 5,000 hands, while nearly as many are employed in London in covering or binding the fatal wires! Alas, what can Bishop Russell hope to do toward stemming such a tide of chalybeate corruption? Three thousand six hundred and forty tons of iron, tempered and shaped every year in one city, to furnish the enchantresses of the world with the magic circles in which to stand and bewitch mankind! The imagination fails in the presence of such statistics.

Still, we hope the Luther of this new Reformation will not stay his hand, but cry aloud and spare not. We remember to have seen it stated that the capacity of our churches is actually diminished by one-third by the intrusion of these increasing immensities. And the time may come when one pew will not be more than sufficient to contain a single Christian in crinoline. Thus even now one man is debarr'd of the means of grace for every two women that go up to the sanctuary.

"Thus still with hoops and steel with ribs of whale." We would suggest to the eminent divine who predominates over Plymouth Church across the water, whether he might not avoid the necessity of a larger edifice for his congregation by insisting, with Bishop Russell, on his fair parishioners leaving their hoops at home. But we fear even his heart would fail before the difficulties and dangers of such an adventure. Then, again, for how much profane cursing and swearing, deep if not loud, is not crinoline responsible, on the part of frail men in omnibuses, railway carriages, theaters, and possibly even in churches, from the interference of these crinoline with the free expansion of the masculine understanding. In view of these facts, we hold that these spheroidal enormities are proper objects of ecclesiastical censures, and would invite the attention of all bodies clothed with spiritual power to unite with Bishop Russell and address themselves to the extenuation, the abatement, the excision, the abscission, or the truncation of the same.

A New-York correspondent of *The Boston Courier*, probably the highest "conservative" authority out of the Slave States, positively affirms that Mr. T. Weed is endeavoring to buy *The World* newspaper, which is understood to be in the market for some time past, having lost as much money as its proprietors desire to throw away; and that in the event of the purchase Mr. W. will remove his residence to this city, and launch upon the broad and dangerous sea of metropolitan journalism. As yet, according to *The Courier*, the efforts of this veteran aspirant have not been crowned with brilliant success, he having failed to raise at the appointed day, the fifty thousand dollars which he was to pay for the concern. However, we are told that the project is not yet abandoned; and perhaps, now that the Old Gentlemen's Conference have adopted the Crittenden-Franklin compromise, money may be easier in Wall street and the rate of usury lower, so that the needful means may be procured.

But the most curious fact stated by this writer is that Mr. Weed has become reconciled to the Hon. Washington Hunt, who is to go snags with him in this splendid speculation! As we say, this is curious, but not surprising; for the two gentlemen being now partisans of the same ideas, and in essence members of the same party, there is no reason why they should not kiss and be friends again. At any rate, we will say in all candor that the transfer of *The World* to the hands of men of such talent as Messrs. Weed and Hunt, though perhaps not favorable to the perfect preservation of the left moral and evangelical character at which it has usually pretended to aim, might at least add to its columns an appearance of common sense and a reasonableness of which, so far as we are aware, they have been destitute.

#### Indian Troubles in Arizona.

The Arizona correspondent of *The Republican* says the day after the attack on the Overland Mail at Apache Pass, the Indians appeared at the station in large numbers, and looted a white flag. Chas. W. Culver, the station-keeper; Mr. Welch, his assistant, and James P. Wallace, his driver, went out to hold a conference, when the Indians attempted to seize them. Culver was wounded, Welch shot dead, and Wallace captured; John A. Ward was also wounded, and A. B. Culver, brother of the above named, was wounded. A man who rode the express to Tucson to give information of the state of affairs and procure assistance, reports finding a short distance from the station the remains of a wagon train, with the bodies of eight men who had been murdered by the Indians. Two of the bodies were chained to the wagon, and presented the appearance of having been burned at the stake. The names of the men are not mentioned. The road was obstructed with rocks for the distance of two miles.

#### Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
In the Convention to-day Mr. Morton made a speech in favor of immediate Secession. He denounced the result of the Peace Conference as a miserable abortion. Mr. Bayler of Augusta, Ga., commenced a Union speech, pending which the Convention adjourned. Messrs. Tyler and Seddon were re-elected to-night. Both made speeches, and denounced the Peace Conference as a worthless affair. They declared that the South had nothing to hope from the Republican party. Mr. Seddon said that the proposition adopted by the Conference was a delusion and a sham, as well as an insult and an offense to the South. Lieut.-Gov. Montague is now making a Secession speech. The Secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measure of coercion is adopted, the North may rest assured that Virginia will secede. The Peace Conference is generally condemned. Maj. Gwyn of the United States Army was buried here to-day with military honors.

#### Escort for President Buchanan.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
A battalion of the City Guards design showing their respect for President Buchanan, on his return from office, by giving him an escort, with full ranks, from this city to his home in Pennsylvania.

#### The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.  
Mr. Wright's resolution for discussion on a permanent Constitution will be up for public consideration to-morrow. Mr. Childen's resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of constructing several iron-plated frigates was adopted. The act of raising provisional forces of the Confederate States, and for other purposes, directs, among other provisions, that the President shall take charge of all military operations between the Confederacy and other powers. An act was passed to raise money to support the Government. It authorizes the President to borrow \$15,000,000, payable in ten years, with interest at 8 per cent. The last section directs the levying of an export duty of 4c. per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August, to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan. The Committee on flags has not reported.

#### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
Both Houses have agreed to adjourn over till the 12th of March.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.  
Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
THE NEW CABINET.

The most probable cast of the Cabinet this evening is as follows: Messrs. Seward, Chase, Bates, Welles, Cameron, Caleb Smith, and Montgomery Blair. This is satisfactory to the uncompromising Republicans.

To-day, the Senate developments indicate that Mr. Seward will go for neither the Crittenden compromise nor that of the "one-horse Congress." He will probably vote for so much of Mr. Corwin's programme as has already passed the House—probably no more. He has to-day proposed a National Convention, which is perfectly satisfactory to the uncompromising Republicans. His Anti-Slavery friends say he has been maneuvering to win time. All the talk of efforts by the anti-compromisers here to displace him from the Cabinet is sheer fabrication.

#### A HERALD HUMBUG.

The Herald's report that Mr. Greeley has said Mr. Lincoln has sold out is another lie. Half the gossip telegraphed hence by the column is either grossly distorted, or wholly invented.

#### GOOD-HUMOR PREVALENT.

Washington is very full, but everybody is good-humored, and there is no thought of trouble at the inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

#### THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposition from Mr. Corwin's Committee, to recommend an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Slavery shall not be molested in the States, was passed by a two-thirds vote in the House, amid uproarious applause. Mr. Stanton of Ohio made an irritating speech, which had better have been unmade. But the proposition itself is hardly objectionable, and, together with one to call a National Convention, is as much as the Republicans can grant without entering upon the backing-down policy. But it is very doubtful if the measure can pass the Senate, from a strong disposition to refuse to do anything before the inauguration.

It looks now as though it was the policy of the Border Slave States men, having got all the concession from Republicans that they can in the Convention, to go before the people on them, and try the ballot before proceeding to the ballot, whether these concessions are accorded to by Congress or the incoming Administration, or not.

J. S. P.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Corwin carried his resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by barely the necessary two-thirds vote, 133 to 65. This result was expected after a comparison of opinions last night. The proposition only asserts what has never been denied, that Congress has no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States. The Republicans who voted negatively justify themselves on the ground that no amendment of the Constitution is necessary. The galleries received the announcement of the triumph with rounds of applause.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

The cast of the Cabinet is somewhat modified from the general understanding yesterday, though it is not definitely settled, and will not be before Saturday. According to the present programme, Messrs. Seward, Chase, Bates, Smith, Welles, Blair, and Cameron are included. This arrangement contains elements which may render smooth working difficult, and produce embarrassments from the start. It is very clear that two policies for the crisis are represented, and the Cabinet would be nearly balanced in opinion between them. Still, it is necessary to satisfy both interests, and each claims positive representation. A unit Cabinet, under existing circumstances, seems an impossibility. Mr. Lincoln will doubtless carry out his own ideas, without reference to any differences among his friends. Thus far he has acted upon his own independent judgment, hearing without seeking advice.

#### THE CHOCTAW CLAIM.

The Choctaw claim for nearly \$3,000,000 was rejected in the House. The Senate would promptly recede, but for the large amount involved, which elicits the sympathy and activity of an immense lobby.

#### MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln, attended by Mrs. Judge McLean, visited Miss Lane at the White House, this afternoon, and was cordially received.

#### GEN. TWIGGS'S TREASON.

A correspondence between Gov. Houston and Gen. Twiggs, which is on the files of the War Department, proves conclusively that the former was greatly instrumental in bringing about the action of the latter, in the transfer of the Government property to the State of Texas. While professing to play the part of a patriot before the public, he was secretly conspiring at this infamous treachery.

#### A PURSER CONFIRMED.

Mr. Russell was confirmed as Purser this evening, owing to the absence of two Republican Senators—one being called away on official duty. This is a life appointment.

#### OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Judge Black's nomination will be hung up until after the 4th of March, and so will most of the others of any great importance.

#### THE "PEACE" CONFERENCE.

The action of the Peace Conference did not find much favor in the eyes of Messrs. Seward and Trumbull, who represented the minority of the Committee of Five. They recommended nothing more than a National Convention, which is not palatable to the South.

#### MOVEMENTS OF MR. BATES.

Mr. Bates arrived this evening, and attended the dinner given to Messrs. Lincoln, Hamlin, Gen. Scott, and other distinguished persons, by Mr. Spaulding.

#### THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

All the appropriation bills, except the Senate amendments to the Army and Post-Office, have passed, and they will go through to-morrow. The House could adjourn in five or six hours but for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

#### THE RICE CASE.

The information communicated in reply to Mr. Blake's resolution, and that derived from other sources, shows that Senator Rice received in 1851, \$47,600 for removing the Winnebago Indians. Subsequently a claim for \$24,000 for their subsistence was disallowed by Mr. Mannypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1853 Con-

gress would not pass upon it. Mr. Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, twice refused to include it in his estimates. After Mr. Thompson retired, the Indian Bureau reported favorably on the claim, and the Acting Secretary of the Interior decided that, after a full examination by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it should, if found correct, be adjusted in the usual way through the Accounting Office.

Instead of pursuing this course, and sending the claim to the Second Auditor, an order was made on the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, directing him to pay the claim in full out of the Spring Annuities of the Winnebagoes. They amount to \$59,250, and the law directs it shall be paid to the Indians per capita. It is understood that this money has been paid out of the annuities, thus depriving the poor Indians of nearly half of their only resources.

To the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Postmaster-General was this morning advised by telegraph from Fort Smith that the Overland Mail was stopped by Indians, not by Texans, as has been reported.

The Postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using counterfeit postage stamps, contrary to law. The Department has been furnished with a specimen.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon today by United States batteries here in honor of the pacification agreed on and recommended to Congress yesterday by the Peace Conference.

The Senate was short time in executive session today, and confirmed the nomination of A. W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, as Paymaster in the Navy.

The Select Committee on the alleged abstraction of books from the Congressional Library by members of Congress, have made a report, and they report the entire charge groundless, and characterize it as a fair specimen of the many sensation special dispatches sent from Washington. They say the remedy for evil is not with the House, but with newspaper proprietors in the more cautious selection of correspondents.

The public business in Congress is in a greater state of forwardness than heretofore toward the close of the session. Several of the general appropriation bills only require the disagreeing amendments between the two branches.

The President has approved the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Colorado, including Pike's Peak. The bill is altogether silent on the subject of Slavery.

Several Crittendenites had an interview with Mr. Lincoln today. Several Republican Senators and a few delegations from New-York and other States, representing various interests, also had an interview with him.

#### North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The vote in this city so far as ascertained stands: Union ticket, 712; Secession, 81; for Convention, 220; against Convention, 549.

Partial reports from other precincts give similar results.

PETERSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

Wake County, including Raleigh, gives 1,000 for the Union ticket. The majority against the Convention is large.

New-Hampshire—Three precincts give 861 majority for the Convention; the other precincts will largely increase the majority. The Secession candidates will be elected by about 1,000 majority.

Branswick—No doubt this town has gone for the Convention, and Secession delegates elected.

Durham—Three precincts give 420 for Convention, and three against.

Wayne—1,000 for Secession.

#### New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Princeton and Millstone Railroad bill was passed to a third reading to-day in the House, without opposition.

Some debate occurred on the reference of the bill, Mr. FISH moving that it be referred to the Railroad Committee, and Mr. WEBSTER to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The bill finally was referred to the Railroad Committee by 61 to 25.

The consideration of the session was occupied in the consideration of bills on general orders only. Bills of a local character only were acted upon.

The bill for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York City was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

#### Complimentary Invitations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
The City Council last night adopted unanimously a resolution expressing confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, requesting the close of his public career, and inviting him, as he returns home, to accept the hospitalities of the city, and address our citizens.

A resolution was also adopted extending the same invitation to the Hon. Andrew Johnson.

#### Resignation.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
Edgar O. Marden of South Carolina, 1st Lieutenant of the 4th of March, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 24th of March. If it is accepted, he goes South.

#### Closing of the Girard House.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.  
The Girard House is closed to-day, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Presbury, Sykes, and Chadwick.

WILL THE COAL MINES RUN OUT?—The Boston Iron Works, in New-Jersey, consume annually more than the county town of Morris. The rolling mill at Trenton consumes more than the city, with its 15,000 inhabitants, and the Montross Works more than the whole City of Baltimore. All the world, in fact, is burning coal, and is, therefore, interested in knowing whether there is likely to be enough. Some years ago, in the early history of Pennsylvania coal mining, a report gained currency in Philadelphia that the workmen at Mauch Chunk had reached the bottom of the mine. They mistook the thickness of the vein for its extent. Pioneers mined the Lehigh Company's stockholders, and the shares fell 20 per cent, as well they might, if the coal had actually run out. But coal veins, throughout the world, average only from 10 to 60 feet in thickness, those in England varying from an inch to six feet. Yet, England mines 70,000,000 tons annually, and the best geologists estimate the quantity that may yet be got out at 190,000,000,000 tons. The British coal fields cover an area of 5,400 square miles; but those of this country cover 196,000 square miles, in addition to which, new fields of great extent are being constantly discovered. England feels no alarm at any prospect of her coal fields not holding out, and this country ought to be equally confident of her inexhaustible supply. The quantity mined in England has generally doubled every 25 years, but in this country, from 1829 to 1859, it doubled itself every five years, and it continues to grow at a far more rapid rate than it does in England. The whole annual consumption of the world is estimated at 100,000,000 tons. Now, we see that this vast quantity is constantly increasing. If it remained stationary at that figure, the Pennsylvania coal fields alone would honor the draft for 3,164 years. Double it, and the great Appalachian field would meet the demand for 6,327 years. Extend it to 400,000,000 tons annually, and the productive coal fields of North America alone would be able to supply the world for 10,000 years. It is a wonderful feature in the great coal deposits, that Providence has located the most abundant ones in the coldest countries, where fuel is most required. Even Spitzbergen contains her share. This does not prove, however, that coal does not exist abundantly in Central America, or in Central and Northern Asia. The presumption is that future explorations will uncover deposits in those countries equal to the necessities of their inhabitants. But geology has determined the great fact that the coal mines of the United States will be certain to hold out.

#### "Webster" will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. B. Brown, this evening, at Hope Chapel.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1861.

Mr. FIERO made a majority report by bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, limiting the tenure of office in the militia, stating that the bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate more out of respect for the petitioners than from any favorable judgment on the bill.

The bill amending the New-York Central Park act was reported favorably.

The bill to require street contracts in New-York to be confirmed by the heads of departments was ordered to a third reading.

An executive session of the Senate was held for the consideration of taxes in Onondaga County was announced.

A spirited and somewhat spicy debate followed on the question whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

Messrs. SEBASTIAN, HAMMOND, and LAPHAM commenting upon expediency only.

The bill passed over the veto by the large vote of 29 to 3. Those voting to sustain the Governor, being, Messrs. Goss, McGraw, and Murphy.

By Mr. LAPHAM.—Relating to executions and proceedings against certain insolvent debtors. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. W. A. Young, last session.

By Mr. MANNEKUP.—To provide for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy and other petty offenses in the Police Courts of the City of New-York. The bill is very lengthy and entirely remodels the law in relation to vagrancy.

By E. P. MURPHY.—A general bill to cover cases where extensive time for the collection of taxes becomes necessary and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

Mr. ROTH reported from the Committee a bill to prevent adulteration in swill milk.

Bills to incorporate the German Hospital of New-York, and relative to local improvements in Brooklyn were read.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Cab Company.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to repeal an act for opening a street in New-York between and parallel with Fourth and Fifth Avenues, for the north side of the street second to the south side of Eighty-sixth street.

On a question of privilege, Senator LAWRENCE explained a personal matter between himself and Senator J. McLeod Murphy, growing out of words spoken by the latter, which called forth a rejoinder from him (Lawrence) yesterday.

The report from the Committee on Federal Relations was then taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke in reply to Mr. Hammond, reading editorially from *The State Register*, formerly edited by Mr. Hammond, in which several attacks had been made on the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, who had been denounced as disunionists.

#### ASSEMBLY.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage: Messrs. Wagner, Angel, Chapman, Johnson, and Ellinger.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on bills on the general orders.

The bill to protect the Green Aqueeduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its improvement or enlargement was ordered to a third reading.

Evening Session.

The Assembly met at 7 p. m.

The roll was called. Only 50 members were found to be present. roll of the House was ordered, but it was subsequently suspended, a quorum being present.

Mr. PRICE, by consent, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad on certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, and to regulate the mode of running the same. The bill authorizes a railroad from the South Ferry to Fifty-ninth street, and contains provisions as to its construction and management.

The vote on the bill was 40 yeas and 10 nays. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed.

The bill for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York City was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

The bill finally was referred to the Railroad Committee by 61 to 25.

The consideration of the session was occupied in the consideration of bills on general orders only. Bills of a local character only were acted upon.

The bill for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York City was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

#### From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

#### MAYOR WOOD'S CHARTER.

In yesterday's letter I briefly noticed a bill introduced by Senator Kelly, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, providing for a new charter for the City of New-York, which is understood to be Mayor Wood's programme for a reorganization of Albany.

The bill is a very lengthy document of no less than forty-five sections, and its chief purpose, as far as I have been able to divine by a reasonably careful reading, is to transfer the power and patronage of the City Government to the hands of the Mayor, Controller, and Council to the Corporation. Its chief provisions are substantially as follows:

1. The Mayor is to be elected by the City in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together shall be known as the Common Council of the City. The Aldermen are to be elected by the City in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together shall be known as the Common Council of the City. The Aldermen are to be elected by the City in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together shall be known as the Common Council of the City.

2. The Mayor is to be elected by the City in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together shall be known as the Common Council of the City. The Aldermen are to be elected by the City in a Board